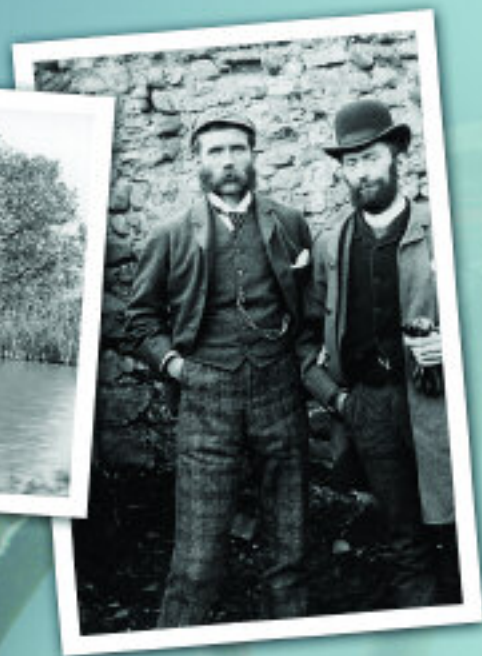


Spring 2007

# Reflections

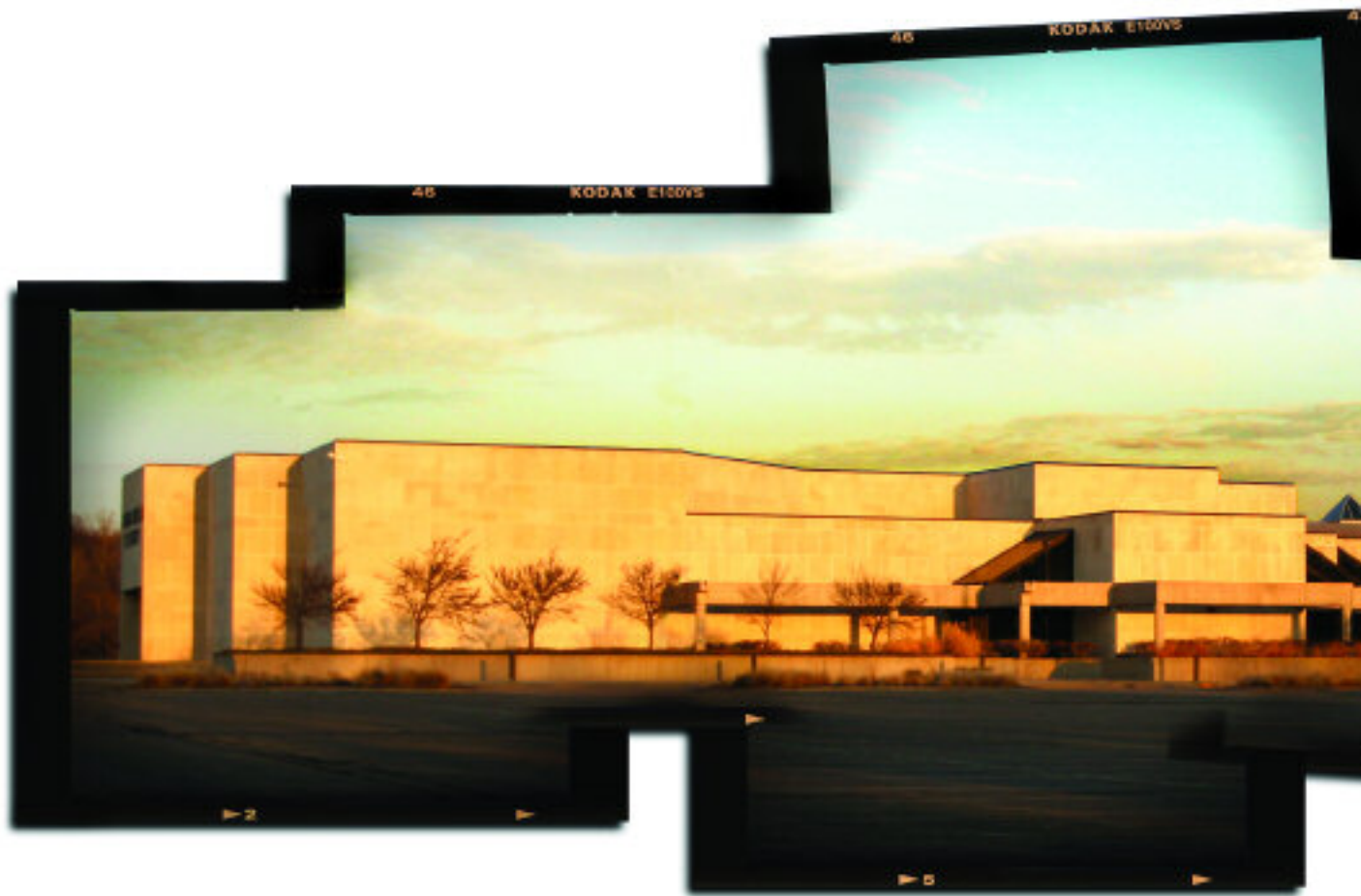
Bringing the past into the present

**John Fenton Pratt** ▶  
High Plains Photographer



▲ **Letters from Indian Territory**  
American Indian Immigrants





# Reflections

**Spring 2007**

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Welcome to *Reflections*, a new quarterly publication of the Kansas Historical Society. The early settlers of Kansas had a sense of their place in history when in 1875 they began collecting documents and artifacts to tell their stories. The people of Kansas have continued to add to those collections. Within the walls of the Historical Society are thousands and thousands of stories.

*Reflections* is meant to focus on some of those stories. In our first issue you will meet High Plains photographer John Fenton Pratt, read Letters from Indian Territory, and learn the stories behind “modern” household appliances from the 1950s. In each issue you will meet History’s Heroes, people, both past and present, who make a difference. We also will highlight our successes and needs in Save Our History.

We invite you to share our passion for the history of Kansas. Kansas is a special place that continues to play a significant role in our nation’s history. We hope you will join us by participating in the many programs

offered by the Kansas Historical Society and becoming active in preserving the heritage of your own community. Together we make a better future by preserving our past.

Pass this publication along to your family and friends who might enjoy it. And most of all tell us what you think.



*Jennie Chinn*  
Jennie Chinn  
Executive Director  
KSHS



*Vicky Henley*  
Vicky Henley  
Executive Director/CEO  
KSHS, Inc.

*Reflections* is a joint effort of the Kansas Historical Society, a state agency, and its foundation, the Kansas State Historical Society, Inc.

# High Plains Photographer



John Fenton Pratt captured life on the High Plains and preserved it on glass. Through his love of photography, Pratt documented the mixture of high Victorian style and hard pioneer realities in northwest Kansas over a 50-year span.



John Fenton Pratt, pictured at left, in England.

Born in England, Pratt followed his father, Abraham, to what is now Studley. The elder Pratt had come to the United States in 1878 and convinced his sons Fent and Tom to join him in Kansas.

The three Pratts lived in a dugout while they established a sheep operation, similar to ones in their native Yorkshire. Wool was in demand and the business prospered.

Fent built his English cottage and planted cottonwood trees in

preparation for his English sweetheart, Jennie Place. Jennie arrived on December 30, 1888 and they were married the next day.

Fent soon developed an interest in photography. The camera of the day was large and wooden. This view camera had bellows, a tripod, and a focus hood that covered the photographer's head. By the 1880s photography had become a popular and accessible hobby in cities. Yet, on the High Plains, a camera was a rare possession.

*With surprising clarity, Fent's photographs captured moments in time from the families of Sheridan County.*

Fent often featured his beloved English cottage in his photographs, which came to be known as Cottonwood Ranch. Fent photographed English friends and family at parties and picnics.

He captured the changes in Sheridan

County as trees were planted, sod schools became frame structures, and transportation turned from horse to automobile.

Fent kept a detailed ledger of income and expenses. Among his entries are camera accessory purchases, receipts for photo materials, and exposure notes, which offer an insight into early photography.



Mrs. Christopher Columbus McGuire and her daughter Clara, neighbors of Pratt, 1897.

Cottonwood Ranch remained in the Pratt family after Fent's death in 1937. Jennie and Hilda continued to live there throughout their lives. Nearly 100 of Fent's original photographs were donated to the Kansas Historical Society. The State of Kansas purchased the buildings and 23 acres in 1983 and today is operated as Cottonwood Ranch



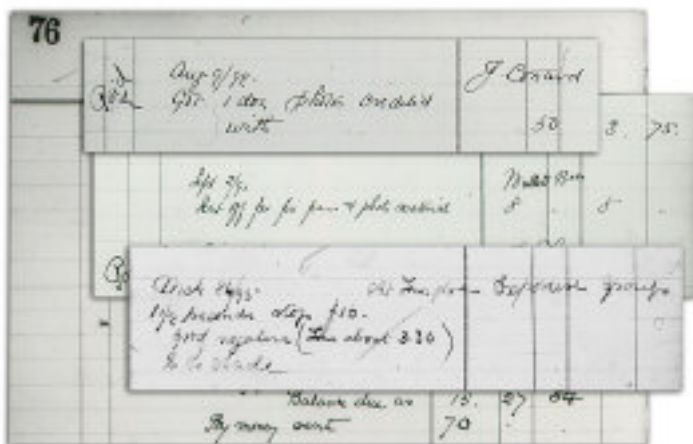
View camera from the KSHS collection similar to that used by Fent Pratt. This type of field camera was portable and folded into a wooden box.





Tom Pratt and Charlie Foster in boat, circa 1895.

State Historic Site. Together the photographs, ledgers, and ranch provide a rich story of those who settled in northwest Kansas.



Pratt took detailed notes in his ledger.



Sod schoolhouse in northwest Kansas, 1897.

## To Do:

### ✓ Visit Us **Cottonwood Ranch**

You are invited to tour Cottonwood Ranch State Historic Site and see Fent's English cottage. Cottonwood Ranch is located seven miles west of Hill City, and 15 miles east of Hoxie along U.S. 24 near Studley. The site is open March - November: 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Wednesday - Saturday, 1 - 5 p.m. Sunday, and closed all state holidays. Admission is \$2 adults, \$1 seniors and students (K-12, college); KSHS members, children under five, and current military are admitted free. 785-627-5866, cotton@kshs.org.



### ✓ Join Us **KSHS, Inc. Spring Meeting**

Join us in northwest Kansas at the 30<sup>th</sup> annual KSHS, Inc. Spring Meeting. Activities take you to Fort Hays State Historic Site in Hays, Cottonwood Ranch State Historic Site in Studley, Nicodemus National Historic Site for lunch and a tour, and to the work site of the Kansas Archeology Training Program nearby. The Spring Meeting is June 8-9. 785-272-8681; ext. 232; membership@kshs.org.

### ✓ Discover Us **Collections**

Discover more by taking a look at Fent's 4" x 5" glass plate negatives. Nearly one hundred negatives are among the collections at the Kansas Historical Society. Nine volumes of Fent's ledgers also have been preserved and are available to view on microfilm. These items are among the 500,000 photographs and 50,000 reels of microfilm housed at the Library and Archives in Topeka, open 9 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Tuesday - Saturday, closed most state holidays. Admission is free. 785-272-8681, ext. 117; reference@kshs.org.



# Save Our History Past John Ripley

John W. Ripley was passionate about Topeka's history. Known both for his prosperous laundry business, and his hobbies, Ripley's interests included photography and early 20th century music. His favorite pastime was collecting lantern slides.

Lantern slides are a colorful remnant from the end of the 19th century. This unique type of entertainment, also called illustrated song slides, was shown daily in the nation's 10,000 five-cent theatres or nickelodeons. The hand-colored glass lantern slides were custom designed to illustrate a song's story line. Normally the slides were shown between films while the

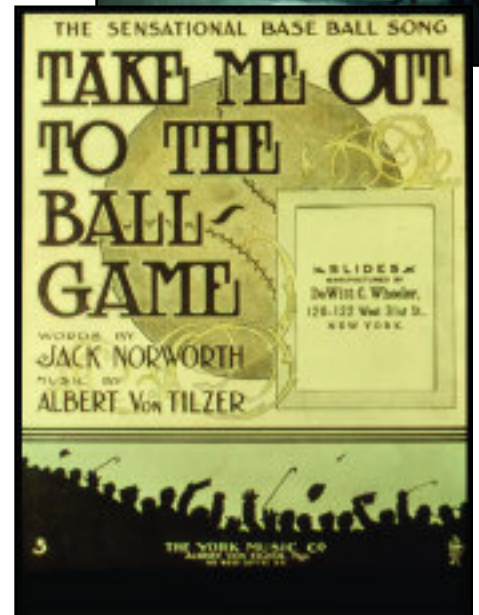
projectionist was changing the reels.

Of the few collections of song slides that escaped destruction, the largest once belonged to John Ripley. In addition to slide illustrations for a thousand popular songs, Ripley collected several hundred hand-colored advertising slides of the horse and buggy, and a group of slides that warned theater patrons to mind their manners: "No Smoking, No Spitting, No Swearing."

Ripley's life is as colorful as that of his lantern slides. After formal education, he pursued an interest in journalism and became a contributor to *Business Week*. In 1942 Ripley accepted a two-week assignment as news editor at the famous magazine. His temporary employment lasted more than a year, until business matters forced him to return to Topeka.



Ripley examines a slide before placing it in the carrier for projection.



Song slides from the collection.

Combining an interest in lantern slides and a flare for writing, Ripley published several articles in *American Heritage*, *Smithsonian*, and a number of local publications. He frequently combined slides with the music of ragtime pianist Max Morath to produce nickelodeon shows. Many of Ripley's slides have been used by network television programs and touring shows.



# Save Our History Present Don Chubb



Don Chubb is a conduit between the historians of yesterday and those of tomorrow. When he learned that the Topeka Sesquicentennial committee's fundraising efforts were so successful they had remaining funds, Chubb offered a solution.

As a member of both the Topeka committee and KSHS, Inc. Board of Directors, Chubb was familiar with the work of John Ripley. Ripley, like Chubb, had a passion for the history of Topeka. The KSHS, Inc. Executive Committee recognized these contributions with the John W. Ripley Award fund. Created in 1999, the fund balance was \$38,420 in 2006. From the earnings, KSHS internships, fellowships, scholarships, and grants are being awarded. With the addition of \$22,748 from the Topeka Sesquicentennial funds, the available award for this year grew from \$1,500 to \$2,400!

Recipients of the John W. Ripley Award are selected from among students at Washburn University, residents of Shawnee County, and/or local historical societies. The award is to be used for historical publications. Nominations are due September 1. Those interested should apply online at [www.kshs.org/awards/](http://www.kshs.org/awards/).

Many thanks to Don Chubb! Topeka historians of tomorrow will greatly benefit from the generosity and commitment of these two historians of past and present.

## Save Our History Future Active Collecting

Tecumseh resident and pro-slavery advocate Thomas Stinson received a silver pitcher in 1856. Engraved on the pitcher were images of slaves working in a field. This piece of history from "Bleeding Kansas" was offered at an auction by Sotheby's several years ago. The Historical Society's private foundation had a small amount of funds for an initial bid. Others quickly advanced the bid well past \$4,500, and the item was lost to Kansas history.

Recently, a Civil War uniform from the 11th Kansas Cavalry was offered for sale. Unfortunately, the Museum had no funds to make a bid on this item that was nearly complete and in very good condition.

Because the Kansas Museum of

History has no annual acquisition fund or specific allocation from the state general fund, it must look elsewhere. Staff frequently learns about Kansas-related items through mailings, catalogs, and online auctions, yet the timeframe to respond is often quite short.

One of the Museum's successful acquisitions is a desk on which John Brown wrote his famous "Parallels" document. Mary Morse, a longtime Historical Society volunteer, offered the desk to the Museum a few years ago at a very low price. Today with eBay and other similar sites, the price tag on such an item has gone up.

The Kansas Historical Society's goal is to establish an endowed fund for \$1 million that would generate income and allow curators to act

quickly on behalf of the Museum, Library and Archives, and the archeology collection. KSHS, Inc. is seeking to cultivate foundations and individuals that may be interested in these types of major gifts. For further information, please contact Vicky Henley, 785-272-8681, ext 201; [vhenley@kshs.org](mailto:vhenley@kshs.org).



**This desk belonged to a friend of John Brown, who gave him sanctuary.**

## Letters from Indian Territory

Before Kansas was a territory, George Bluejacket anticipated the long journey to the prairie from his home in Ohio. A member of the Shawnee tribe, Bluejacket lived more than 600 miles away. His band of the Shawnee had agreed to move west as part of the Indian Removal Act of 1830. A mounted military escort would accompany the band on their two-year journey by foot.

Bluejacket kept a diary in his native language, which was later translated. His entry in the fall of 1830 tells of the impending removal west.

*"... have come to tell us all Indians must move right away to Girty's town (St. Marys) to make more ready to go to new Indian land on big Ta-was-ke-ta (Prairies) near "Night lodge of Ke-sath-wa" (Setting place of the sun).*

*Our old people make much sorry (sorrow) for they not wish to leave old home . . .*

*When our white Father (Agent) have plenty much Me-she-ta (horses) then Indian start on long walk to new home."*

Bluejacket is one of several American Indian immigrants whose voices are preserved through letters, diaries, and other collections.



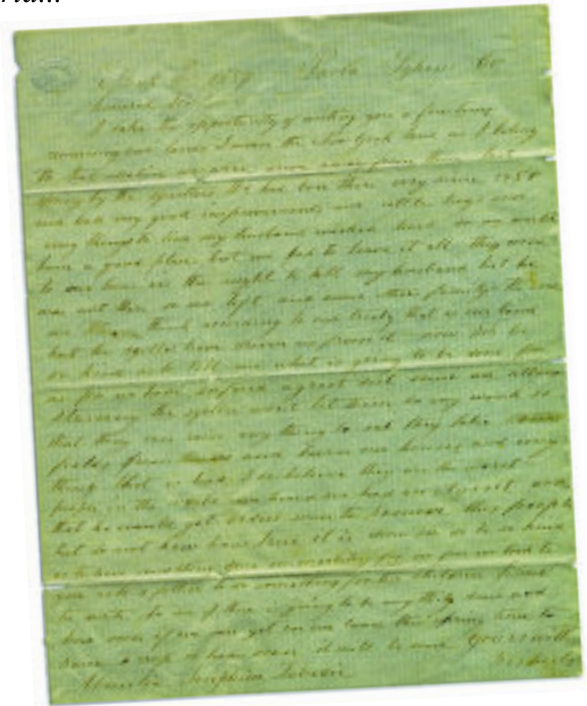
Ida Bluejacket, a member of the Shawnee tribe.

The Indian Removal Act brought more than 10,000 individuals from 20 tribes to what is now Kansas, including George Bluejacket. Here the immigrants found life on the plains to be quite different from their homelands in the east. They lived on specific tracts of land, adjacent to that of other tribes, and their children often were educated about white society at missions. Many

of these immigrants would be moved yet again after Kansas Territory opened in 1854. Their experiences are documented through correspondence with Indian agents.

Amelia Labedia moved from New York. Living on tracts of land in Kansas Territory, Lebedia writes of conflicts with squatters who illegally attempted to settle the lands of the New York Indians in 1857.

*"Now Sir be so kind as to tell me what is going to be done for us for we have sufered a great deal some are allmost starving the sqotter won't let them do any work so that they can raise any thing to eat they take our fields from us and burn our houses and every thing that is bad I do believe they are the worst people in the world..."*



Labedia explains how her family was forced to flee from the land given to them in a treaty.

Pierre Menard was an Indian agent charged with representing the Shawnee, Delaware, Peoria, Piankeshaw, and Kickapoo. Writing in 1830, Menard estimates the cost of moving the tribes from Indiana to Kansas.

*The merchandise to be given is uncertain; it depends entirely upon the season in which they move. Although there is no obligation to clothe them; yet it is impossible to refuse clothing to many women and children, suffering in cold weather.*

No-tin-no, a member of the Ottawa tribe, left his home in Ohio in 1839 and headed to what is today Kansas. The Ottawa people, originally from the Great Lakes area, struggled to survive in the new land and to



understand the competitive economic environment. No-tin-no, along with four others, writes in 1843 to the commissioner of Indian Affairs, seeking clarification on the tribe's treaty.

"We hope you will hunt faithfully to find what is due us or what has been promised to us . . .

Tell us also whether we still have any land any where else than here . . .

We wish now to ask you why you placed us here—was it that we should be poor? We have depended upon this money to clothe ourselves with, but when we see that which was to last forever wasting away we begin to feel alarmed."

No-tin-no

By 1867 most of these immigrant tribes had been moved from Kansas to make room for settlers from eastern states. Four American Indian tribes did remain. Kansas is home today for the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, the Kickapoo, the Prairie Band Potawatomi, and the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska.



Tenskwatawa, the Shawnee Prophet.

## To Do:

### ☒ Discover Us Collections



This sampling of letters is from several different collections at the Kansas Historical Society. They include the papers of William Clark, who previously served with Meriwether Lewis on the Corps of Discovery and was appointed superintendent of Indian Affairs in 1807. These rich sources provide information about the Indian removal, treaties, education, and missions. More on these collections can be found online.

### ☒ Learn from Us Read Kansas! cards



Selections from the KSHS collection focusing on the Indian Removal Act of 1830 are being used in our *Read Kansas!* cards. Created to teach middle school students to analyze and interpret primary source materials, the cards meet state standards in Kansas history, reading, and writing. Further information is available online.

### ☒ Visit Us Shawnee Indian Mission

Native American history is the focus of four of our Kansas State Historic Sites. Shawnee Indian Mission in Fairway was a manual training school for Shawnee, Delaware, and other Indian children from 1839-1862. Shawnee Indian Mission is located at 3403 West 53rd, Fairway. The site is open March – November: 9 a.m. – 5 p.m. Tuesday – Saturday, 1 – 5 p.m. Sunday and closed all state holidays. Admission is \$3 adults, \$2 seniors, \$1 students (K-12, college); KSHS members, children under five, and current military are admitted free. 913-262-0867, shawnee-mission@kshs.org.



# History's Heroes *Then* Kansas Daughters of the American Revolution

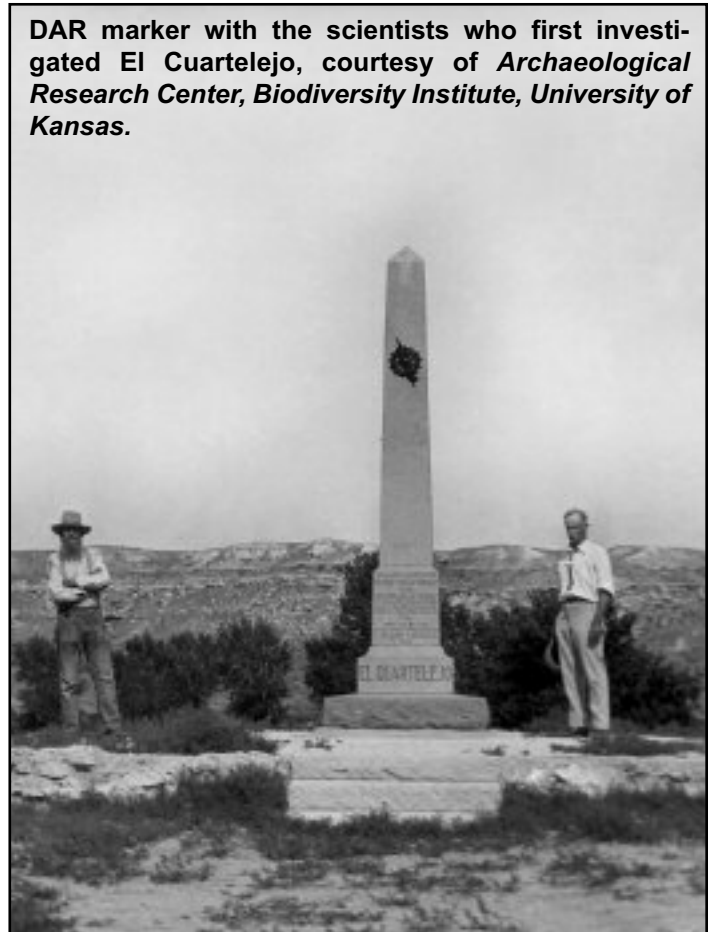
The Kansas Daughters of the American Revolution knew early on that they needed to protect El Cuartelejo in Scott County. The organization received a deed for a portion of the pueblo ruins from landowners in 1922. There they placed a marker to commemorate the historical significance of the site.

Discovered in 1890 by resident Herbert Steele, El Cuartelejo contained evidence of an earlier society—low mounds and Indian artifacts. Archeological studies by the University of Kansas revealed rich materials—stone and bone tools, large quantities of burned corn, and an eagle bone flute. Herbert and Eliza Steele recognized the significance of the site and placed its care under the protection of the Kansas DAR. The site is within Scott State Park, one of Kansas' most scenic state parks.

In an effort to escape Spanish oppression, the Taos Indians had left their home and settled in what is today Scott County, living alongside the Plains Apache. Here they lived and planted crops from the 1660s to 1680s, when Spanish soldiers came to escort them back to their homes in New Mexico. The Picuris Indians arrived in 1696 to join the Apache. Ten years later, the Spanish came to escort this tribe back to New Mexico.

The Apache probably remained in the area until the 1730s when the Ute and Comanche pushed them to the

DAR marker with the scientists who first investigated El Cuartelejo, courtesy of *Archaeological Research Center, Biodiversity Institute, University of Kansas*.



south. No other pueblo site is known to be located this far north and east. Researchers are uncertain which of the Indians constructed the pueblos; they are certain the site is consistent with other Pueblo Indian construction.

El Cuartelejo is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is designated a National Historic Landmark. Because wind and rain have caused much erosion, the Kansas DAR wanted to find a way to do more to preserve and protect the site. They established a partnership with the Kansas Historical Society and Kansas Wildlife and Parks to build an enclosed interpretive center over the ruins. They have received private donations and are continuing to raise matching contributions. The Kansas DAR wants Kansans to appreciate the significance of this unique part of our history.



El Cuartelejo today in Scott County.



# History's Heroes **Now Mary Turkington**



**M**ary Turkington serves as the president of the Kansas State Historical Society, Inc. Elected at the annual meeting in November 2006, Turkington is one of many to volunteer on the Historical Society's non-profit foundation. As president, Turkington chairs an 18-member executive committee, which represents the 102-member board of directors and more than 3,000 members.

A member of the Historical Society since the 1970s, Turkington's interest in Kansas history began during her childhood in Crawford County. It was there that her grandfather, John David Turkington, served several terms as sheriff. "My grandparents were at our home for Sunday dinner every week. At our dinner table we heard

a lot of stories." Turkington was hooked on history when both her maternal and paternal grandfathers were featured in the county's history book.

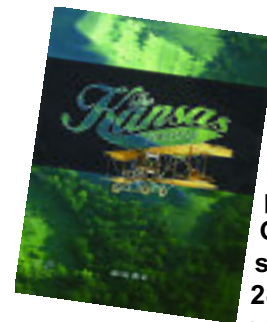
Turkington served much of her career as executive director of the Kansas Motor Carriers Association, from 1968 until her retirement in 1997. She represented the highway transportation industry before the Kansas Legislature, and worked with state and federal agencies on transportation issues for more than 50 years.

As president of the Historical Society's private foundation,

*"We give folks an opportunity to appreciate their own heritage and background."*

Turkington has great optimism for the future.

Turkington feels passionately about connecting the state's citizens with their history. "I would like to encourage Kansans to become involved in history with their local historical societies and learn how their community history blends to make Kansas the state we are. That opportunity also comes with the school children. That's why I'm so proud of the new history textbook, *The Kansas Journey*."



*The Kansas Journey*, by Jennie Chinn, published by Gibbs-Smith, serves 27,000 of 28,000 Kansas seventh graders.



**Mary Turkington thanks Brian Moline after completing his term as president of KSHS, Inc. for 2006.**

## Paint the Town **Pink**

When David and Stacie Tuell moved into their house in Topeka in the 1990s, they inherited a pristine pair of pink appliances. The previous owners had remodeled their 1937-era home around 1956. In keeping with the styles of the 1950s, the owners chose pink and chrome appliances for the kitchen. The pink Frigidaire washer and dryer were anniversary gifts from husband to wife.

Families in the 1950s liked the new technology and wanted to simplify their lives. Timesaving appliances became all the rage and offered “automatic,” “live-water action,” “easy-loading,” and “really clean” results! With these new

products, advertisers promised users they would gain a full day each week.

The Tuell’s laundry set was made between 1955 and 1957 by General Motors. The washer was a top-loading model. The dryer was front-loading and had a lint trap located in the bottom front. Both appliances were offered in pink and gray.

As women were returning to more traditional roles after World War II, the color pink made a comeback. Mamie Eisenhower chose pink for a suit at her husband’s inaugural in 1953. “Mamie Pink” and “First Lady Pink” started a trend that carried through the decade. By 1955, pink had become the top color in house furnishings and clothing for both men and women. “Think Pink!” was a dance number in the popular motion picture, *Funny Face*; “Paint the Town Pink” was a fashionable saying.



Jessica Tuell poses in 1997 with the pink washer and dryer on exhibit.

The Tuells were impressed that their washer and dryer still were in good working condition. David made a few repairs to keep the washer running and the family continued to use the appliances, yet, the dryer ran too hot. “Hot enough to cook a turkey,” Stacie said.

*“It was so hot that when David rented a polyester Elvis costume one Halloween, his attempt to wash and dry the outfit ended in ruin.”*

Concerned about finding replacement parts, the Tuells made the difficult decision to donate the set to the Kansas Museum of History. Stacie Tuell was so attached to the set that she cried as they were taken away. When the Museum placed the appliances on exhibit in its *What’s New* case in 1997, the Tuells came to visit and young daughter Jessica posed alongside the washer and dryer.

The Museum’s collection of pink appliances also includes a double oven, counter top, dishwasher, and ice crusher. These appliances had similar beginnings.

The Lindgren family found several pink appliances when they moved into their Junction City home in the early 1960s. These included a pink Admiral Imperial double oven and pink Admiral cook top. These appliances, made in 1955, offered the most popular colors and features of the day. The built-in oven had three wire racks and a clock with three settings: minute/minder, start time, and cooking/hours. When the Lindgrens remodeled their home in 1996, they decided to donate the set to the Museum.





A Frigidaire advertisement from the 1950s.

Dorothy Utter's pink and chrome Frigidaire built-in dishwasher was made in 1960. Purchased and used in Topeka, the dishwasher has two pink plastic coated metal dish racks that extend out for easy loading. Frigidaire promised their product "Gets Dishes Really Clean—Automatically!" With "22 whirling sprays," the washer cycle is "hotter than hands can stand – cleaner than hands can clean – faster than hands can move."

When Katie Armitage of Lawrence read the newspaper story about the pink washer and dryer, she decided to donate the pink Maid of Honor ice crusher she had purchased at a garage sale. This unit, made in 1955, had a crank handle and fit on top of a plastic container.

Pink kitchens fell out of fashion in the next decade. These first color appliances inspired the trends that followed—Harvest Gold, Avocado Green, and Burnt Orange. Because they were automatic and affordable, they made household chores easier and helped to change the lifestyles of generations to come.



## To Do:

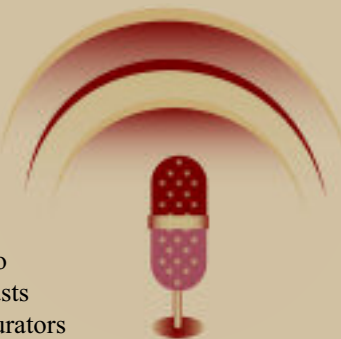
### ☒ Discover Us Collections



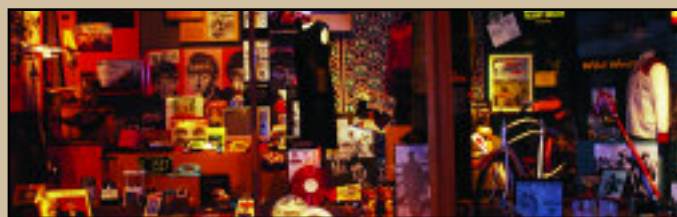
Everything we collect has a story. The stories about the KSHS collections are told through our website, in the Museum, at the State Historic Sites, and in our publications. Collections include books, photos, documents, and artifacts you can use to research Kansas history. Our collections reflect the history of Kansas, and in a broader sense the history of the Great Plains. We always are interested in expanding our collections. If you have a Kansas or Great Plains item you think is appropriate for our collections, visit [www.kshs.org/involved/donate/](http://www.kshs.org/involved/donate/) or call 785-272-8681.

### ☒ Listen to Us Podcasts

You can take stories of Kansas history wherever you go! Our Cool Things and Kansas Memory podcasts are ready to download to your digital audio player. The Cool Things podcasts give an insider's perspective as curators share their thoughts in a fun and entertaining format. Kansas Memory podcasts let you listen to the stories of Kansans — some famous, some infamous, and some just average folks, from our collections of letters and diaries. Find out how to subscribe to these podcasts, published bi-weekly, at [www.kshs.org/audiotours/](http://www.kshs.org/audiotours/).



### ☒ Visit Us Museum



Explore stories from the 1950s in our Recent Past section at the Kansas Museum of History in Topeka. You'll see more appliances from the era—a television set with rabbit ears, hair dryer, and iron. Fun and games from the Fifties are featured—a bicycle, erector set, Frisbee, and Viewmaster, with key events from the era—*Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, "I Like Ike" campaign, and the Korean War. The Museum is open 9 a.m. – 5 p.m. Tuesday – Saturday, 1 – 5 p.m. Sunday. For directions and admission fees, visit [www.kshs.org/museum.htm](http://www.kshs.org/museum.htm) or call 785-272-8681.

# Happening at KSHS

## Kansas History Museum

### Game Faces



*Game Faces: Sports in Kansas* is presented by the Kansas History Museum in the special exhibits gallery through December 30, 2007. The exhibit explores the community spirit that sports creates and features items from Kansans including Wilt Chamberlain, Jim Ryun, Al Oerter, Lynette Woodard, Barry Sanders, and John Riggins.

## Grinter Place

Overlooking the Kansas River in Kansas City, Grinter Place State Historic Site has been undergoing exterior and interior rehabilitation over the last few months. Thanks to funding from the Kansas Department of Transportation, Grinter Place has restored and repointed brick masonry, installed wood shingles, copper gutters, downspouts, flashing, and made repairs to the porches, doors, and windows. Interior restoration is expected to be completed in time for the site's annual AppleFest in September.



## Kansas Memory

At the beginning of the 2007-2008 school year, the Kansas Historical Society will launch *Kansas Memory*, an online digital resource. Here visitors will take a virtual tour of the vast Historical Society collections including digital photographs, diaries, maps, artifacts, and information on historic properties. *Kansas Memory* content is selected to complement state social studies standards.



## Kansas History Day

After 24 years in Abilene, the Kansas History Day competition will be held April 28 at Washburn University in Topeka. The theme for 2007 is *Triumph and Tragedy in History*. Approximately 225 Kansas



students will be participating in the competition in Topeka. To be eligible to participate in Kansas History Day, students must place first and second in one of eight districts across the state. Many of the presentations are open to the public.

## State Preservation Conference

Dodge City hosts the 2007 State Preservation Conference, *Living the Legend*, May 10-12. Presented by the Kansas Historical Society and sponsored in cooperation with Dodge City and the Kansas Preservation Alliance, the conference offers a wide range of preservation workshops. Participants will tour



historic buildings including the Santa Fe Depot, the Carnegie Library, and the Lora Locke Hotel. Online reservations will be available.

## Kansas Archeology Training Program

The 2007 Kansas Archeology Training Program field school will be in Nicodemus June 2-17 to learn more about this African American settlement. Established after the Civil War, Nicodemus held hope for the



families coming from the deep South. Drought and the Great Depression eventually ended their dreams, and most families had moved from the area by the 1950s. The public is invited to participate in many aspects of the field school.



# Calendar of Events

Details online at [www.kshs.org/calendar/](http://www.kshs.org/calendar/)

**April 26, 2007**

## **Kaw Councils 2007 - Our Fabulous Flint Hills**

Presented monthly by Kaw Mission State Historic Site, Council Grove

**April 26, 2007**

## **2007 Border War Forum, Prairie Village**

Co-presented monthly by Shawnee Indian Mission State Historic Site, Fairway

**April 28, 2007**

## **Lantern Tour**

Fort Hays State Historic Site, Hays

**May 5-6, 2007**

## **Sheepdog Trials**

Cottonwood Ranch State Historic Site, Studley



**May 10-12, 2007**

## **2007 Kansas State Historic Preservation Conference, Dodge City**

**May 12, 2007**

## **Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review Quarterly Meeting, Dodge City**

**May 19, 2007**

## **Vintage Baseball Game**

Kansas Museum of History, Topeka

**May 24-27**

## **Highland Sesquicentennial**

Native American Heritage Museum, Highland

**May 28, 2007**

## **Memorial Day - Closed**

**June 2 - 17, 2007**

## **Kansas Archeology Training Program Field School, Nicodemus**



**June 8 - 9, 2007**

## **KSHS, Inc. Spring Meeting**

Hays, Studley, Nicodemus



**June 16 - 18, 2008**

## **Wah Shun Gah Days**

Kaw Mission State Historic Site, Council Grove

**June 28, 2007**

## **2007 Border War Forum, Prairie Village**

Co-presented by Shawnee Indian Mission State Historic Site, Fairway

# Reflections

Spring 2007

Kansas Historical Society  
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